

## Senegal denies preparing for war

DAKAR (R) — Senegal Saturday denied Mauritanian accusations that it was preparing for war following their four-month-old border dispute. "It would be unwise to seek war... our aim is not to wage war against Mauritania but to find a lasting settlement to our border dispute," Senegalese President Abdou Diouf told a meeting of the ruling Socialist Party in Dakar. Mauritania has accused its southern neighbour of preparing for war and said Senegal's "defensive attitude" posed a serious threat to peace. Relations between Mauritania and Senegal are at their lowest ebb since a minor border dispute April 9 unleashed a wave of lootings and killings in the two countries. Hundreds of people were killed and thousands of refugees fled both countries in ethnic violence between black Senegalese and predominantly light-skinned, Arabic-speaking Moors. Senegal claims the fertile north bank of the River Sene which separates the countries while Mauritania is demanding financial compensation for Mauritanian properties destroyed during the riots in Senegal. Earlier this month the Organization of African Unity set up a committee charged with resolving the dispute.

# Jordan Times

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## Arabs renew Lebanon effort

ABAT (Agencies) — The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Jordan arrived in Morocco yesterday to renew Arab League efforts to silence Lebanon's blazings.

Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Bessaïd told Moroccan officials they would draw up a sort for their heads of state with their Moroccan counterpart, Moulai Latif Filali.

King Hassan of Morocco, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid are given a six-month mandate an Arab summit in Casablanca May to try to end Lebanon's year civil war, but have so far made no progress.

"We have noted a deterioration recently in the situation in Lebanon," said Bessaïd, speaking after Beirut reeled from a night of heavy bombardment.

Diplomatic sources said the foreign ministers were expected start their meeting Saturday morning after informal contacts the afternoon.

The sources said the ministers would probably appeal to the international community to step pressure on all parties in Lebanon's war to make concessions. Only one-sixth of Beirut's 1.5 million residents remained in the city Saturday as gunners battered area with rocket fire, killing 100 people and wounding 42, said.

Fires blazed out of control and thick black smoke billowed from gaping holes apartment buildings in both western and eastern sectors.

The new casualties raised the toll to 502 killed and 2,056 wounded in the 19-week confrontation between forces loyal to commander Michel Aoun and Syrian-backed militiamen. Police estimated that only about 250,000 people remain in the city, the rest having fled to safer areas or abroad.

Most of Beirut's residents have fled to South Lebanon, the eastern Bekaa Valley and the mountain resorts northeast of the city escape the deadly shelling Aoun's gunmen said.

## Rafsanjani bags landslide victory

HRAN (Agencies) — The powerful parliament speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, secured a landslide victory in Iran's presidential elections, according to early election results issued by the Islamic Republic's Agency (IRNA).

IRNA also said that 97 per cent of the voters approved constitutional amendments in a referendum alongside the presidential elections, also according to preliminary results.

Rafsanjani, 54, received a total of a million votes, compared to 9.1 million referendum votes counted, or 96.4 per cent, of the total. The turnout was 8.8 million, or 12 hours for the polling stations closed. That meant that the middle-aged cleric, who has emerged as Iran's strongest since the death Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has gathered 94 per cent of the votes in 124 constituencies.

Iran Radio said 8.8 million of the 9.1 million referendum votes counted, or 96.4 per cent, were for Rafsanjani. IRNA said.

The parliament speaker's hometown of Rafsanjani, in the northern Kerman province, only a total of 70,261 votes went his opponent.

Some 24 million people were able to vote in Friday's elections. Officials said the turnout was 85 per cent. The final count may be finalized in one or two days. Initial results, after any complaints of voting irregularities have been investigated, were expected within a week. Rafsanjani will take over from



An Israeli policeman questioning a Palestinian in the Abu Tor neighbourhood of occupied territories.

## Tarifi: Shamir talks amount to indirect contact with PLO

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — West Bank lawyer Jamil Tarifi said Saturday that by meeting him Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had held indirect contact with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"It's not meeting directly with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, but you can say it's indirectly meeting with the PLO," Tarifi told army radio in an interview.

Tarifi, noting it is illegal under Israeli law to belong to the PLO, described himself as a supporter of the organisation.

He said PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had no representative in the occupied territories and he had only told "friends" about his controversial meeting with Shamir this month.

But Tarifi said he understood from local newspapers that Arafat knew about the meeting and approved it both before it took place and afterwards.

Tarifi said he differed with Shamir over the purpose of the elections Israel is proposing for the occupied territories.

He said Shamir, who hopes the elections will create a new leadership to negotiate limited self-government.

"Although the speaker was expected to win against Majlis (parliament) deputy Dr. Abbas Sheibani with a large majority, his massive victory will give greater confidence to his administration," IRNA said.

Sheibani, 58, Rafsanjani's sole challenger, is a former agriculture minister who spent 13 years in jail before the 1979 revolution for opposition to the Shah's monarchy.

Rafsanjani has pledged to rebuild the economy, increase the role of the private sector and improve foreign relations.

He has pledged to cooperate with various groups and not to exclude competent people because of their political affiliation.

Rafsanjani was elected by a vote of 171 to 41, PAP said. The resignation fulfilled a promise Jaruzelski made before becoming president July 19.

The selection of the 62-year-old Rakowski to replace Jaruzelski culminated a remarkable political rise by the politician, who joined the Solidarnosc in December 1987 after having been dropped from the government in 1985. In recent months he has been roundly criticised for his government's handling of the economy.

A party member with a long reputation as a reformer, in the past year Rakowski has become the champion of conservative elements in the party and those concerned about the rising influence of Solidarity.

The leadership change ended nearly eight years of rule by Jaruzelski who became first secretary on Oct. 18, 1981, and led Poland through one of its most turbulent post-war decades.

Reporters said the turnout was sluggish Friday morning, but picked up later in the day.

"The way they have been urging people to get out and vote has been very desperate," a Muslim spokesman said, in a telephone interview with the Associated Press in Warsaw.

rule, spoke of them as a first stage without discussing what would follow.

"He said we just have to negotiate and negotiate and when we've failed we have to negotiate again until we succeed," Tarifi said.

"I myself declared to him very openly that elections as a principle we accept... but we need to know exactly where these elections will lead us — if it is a complete peace plan or just elections," he said.

Hardline rivals in his right-wing Likud party assailed Shamir last week when it was revealed he had met PLO supporters from the occupied territories.

He said Likud central committee decision not to negotiate with Palestinians until the 19-month-old uprising ends. They also called such meetings harbingers of a Palestinian state.

Tarifi is so far the only Palestinian to admit meeting Shamir.

Meanwhile, a Palestinian accused of collaborating with Israel died in hospital Saturday after being stabbed by unidentified attackers in the occupied Gaza Strip's Shati refugee camp, hospital officials said.

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said officials said.

Palestinian sources said Walid Barud, 23, was well-known for collaborating with the Israeli occupation authorities.

Barud's death, following the Friday night attack, brings the death toll in the Palestinian uprising to 570 Arabs.

Troops shot and wounded a 30-year-old woman bystander in the head in Rafah refugee camp when a clash broke out with stone throwers at a weekly market.

Israeli authorities lifted a curfew on Jabalya refugee camp and imposed curfews on Deir Al Balah refugee camp and the Gaza neighbourhood of Tofah.

Israel radio said police arrested four Jews accused of kidnapping and beating a 22-year-old Arab construction worker in the Israeli coastal town of Rishon Lezion on a beach on Friday night. The man was left on a beach after the alleged attack.

Army radio said an Arab youth selling fruit in Jerusalem Saturday was set upon by Jewish youths and beaten. One arrest was said to have been made. Israel radio had earlier reported the second attack took place in Rishon Lezion.

"We are exploring the possibility of holding our ministerial in the state of Wyoming," Baker added. U.S. sources said the idea was to get away from Washington and Moscow and see each other's country.

"Therefore, they'll think twice before they harm hostages. Obeid and his two associates are in Israeli hands and undergoing investigation," Gissin told reporters.

In Beirut, a senior Hezbollah cleric ruled out any prisoner swap for Obeid and said the pro-Israeli group would attack Israel.

(Continued on page 2)

## Rakowski elected Polish party leader

WARSAW (Agencies) — President Wojciech Jaruzelski resigned Saturday as the head of the Communist Party he has led since 1981 and was replaced by outgoing Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, the PAP news agency announced.

Rakowski was elected by a vote of 171 to 41, PAP said. The resignation fulfilled a promise Jaruzelski made before becoming president July 19.

The selection of the 62-year-old Rakowski to replace Jaruzelski culminated a remarkable political rise by the politician, who joined the Solidarnosc in December 1987 after having been dropped from the government in 1985. In recent months he has been roundly criticised for his government's handling of the economy.

Rakowski, who had to fight off leadership challenges by conservative party ideologist Marian Orzechowski, was considered the best man to continue democratic changes begun by Jaruzelski.

A long-time protege of Jaruzelski, he is expected to give the badly-divided party a more modern left-wing image to help it to contest fully-free parliamentary elections expected within four years.

Jaruzelski, who imposed martial law to crush Solidarity on Dec. 13, 1981, two months after taking over the party leadership, ended his rule over the party by pushing it towards radical democratisation.

However, the changes have caused disarray and fears of a split in the party between reformists and hardliners.

Before the vote Rakowski

came under heavy attack in the central committee from hardliners over his government's handling of the Polish economy since he became prime minister 10 months ago.

In other developments Saturday, PAP said the plenum adopted a resolution declaring the party's willingness to work with Solidarity.

The formerly banned Solidarity now controls 99 out of 100 seats in the new freely elected senate and 161 of the 460 seats in the Sejm, or parliament. Many party-backed candidates suffered humiliating defeats in the election.

The resolution reaffirmed the party's January decision to legalise Solidarity and "defined conditions" needed to improve the economy, PAP said, without elaborating.

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A Greek-Cypriot woman stages a sit-in at the headquarters of the U.N. peacekeeping force in Cyprus.

## Turkish-Cypriots free protesters

NICOSIA (AP) — Turkish Cypriot authorities have freed eight Greek Cypriot men detained for nine days after their arrest during a women's protest in the United Nations-policed buffer zone splitting this island.

Two Greek Orthodox clergymen, Bishop Chrysostomos of Larnaca and Father Giorgios Papachristou, are still jailed in the northern sector.

The men, among them two reporters and a doctor, were arrested July 19 together with 98 women protesters when Turkish Cypriot riot police and soldiers burst into a church on the green line dividing Nicosia.

The women, who staged the protest to mark the 15th

anniversary of the Turkish intervention in 1974, already have been released.

The men were taken from a jail in the north and driven to Astromeritis village 20 kilometers west of Nicosia, where they were handed over to U.N. soldiers.

Parliament Speaker Vassos Lyssandes, standing in for President George Vassilios who was on a visit to Greece, welcomed them on behalf of the government.

The detentions triggered a political crisis that aggravated sectarian tensions and has delayed a round of reunification talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders.

The negotiations on a U.N. blueprint for reunifying the island as a bi-zonal federation are expected to resume next week, but no date has been set.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar earlier this week called for the immediate release of all detainees. He criticised the violation of the buffer zone, both by the demonstrators and the Turkish Cypriot riot police.

## Israel under fire over kidnap

(Continued from page 1)

unless he was freed.

"Israel will bear the dire consequences of his abduction," said Sheikh Abu Ali Mousavi.

Egypt denounced the abduction as a terrorist act and said it could lead to more violence in the Middle East.

"What Israel has done is an act of terrorism that should be denounced by the international community," Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali told reporters.

"There is no point condemning terrorism by groups and organisations at a time when Israel as a state and a member of the international community practises the most horrific forms of terrorism contradicting all international laws," he said.

"Such actions do not help the cause of peace. Rather, they open the way for extremism and violence that will kill all."

United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar condemned the kidnapping and asked that the kidnap victims be returned to Lebanon.

The secretary general deplores this action which constitutes a violation of Lebanese sovereignty and can only increase tension in an already explosive area," his spokesman said in a statement.

"He asks for the freeing of the three kidnapped Lebanese and their return, safe and sound, to Lebanon," he added.

Perez de Cuellar's statement followed condemnation of the raid by Iran and Britain. U.S. President George Bush has made no direct comment on the command raid, but told reporters: "I don't think kidnapping and violence help the cause of peace."

Tehran Radio quoted Prime Minister Mir-Hosseini Mousavi as saying the kidnap "will definitely heighten the just struggle of

Lebanese Muslims against Israel and their Falangist allies."

"If this act had been committed by an oppressed nation, Western governments and the United Nations would have been up in arms."

"(They would have) issued several statements by now and gone as far as urging economic sanctions and military aggression," Mousavi said. "But now everyone is gripped with a deadly silence."

Britain's Foreign Office deplored the kidnapping of Obeid and called for his release.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie, issued a statement condemning the Israeli action.

"Kidnapping is an abominable crime whoever commits it, and when done by a state it is especially abominable. The man should be released immediately," the archbishop said.

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## JORDAN TELEVISION

7.1 7.11.10

### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:40 ..... Programme review  
15:45 ..... Children's programme  
17:10 ..... News summary in Arabic  
18:45 ..... Gossips (local)  
19:20 ..... Give Me A Break  
19:40 ..... Local programme  
20:00 ..... Programme review  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
21:40 ..... Arabic series  
21:50 ..... Programme review  
22:00 ..... Local programme  
23:00 ..... Varieties programme  
News summary in Arabic

16:23 ..... 'Asr  
19:40 ..... Maghreb  
21:00 ..... Isha

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swiftlet, Tel. SH1240  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785.  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637407.  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757  
Tomas Church Tel. 622266  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.  
Anglican Church Tel. A25383, Tel. 628543.  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261.  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.  
Amman International Church Tel. 693226.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 81295.  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815117, 821264.

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively hot and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate.

### PRAYER TIMES

04:15 ..... Sunrise / Isha  
05:44 ..... Dhuhr  
12:42 ..... Dhuhr

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

ate and seas calm.

ZARQA:  
Dr. Randa Shabani ..... (—)  
Khalifeh pharmacy ..... 985417

EMERGENCIES  
Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Immediate ..... 630341  
Public Security Department ..... 630321  
Police Complaints ..... 605800  
Water and Sewerage ..... 661176  
Complaints ..... 897467  
Amman Municipality ..... 661912  
Firas pharmacy ..... 661912  
Firdous pharmacy ..... 778326  
Al Asmaa pharmacy ..... 637055  
Naroukha pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shmeissani pharmacy ..... 637660

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Tayseer Khadr ..... 606857  
Dr. Muhter Al Qureish ..... 776258  
Dr. Walid Al Masri ..... 675485  
Dr. Issam Hawamdeh ..... 624830

Firas pharmacy ..... 661912  
Firdous pharmacy ..... 778326  
Al Asmaa pharmacy ..... 637055  
Naroukha pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shmeissani pharmacy ..... 637660

IBRID:

Dr. Marwan Habbab ..... (—)  
Al Sharqia' pharmacy ..... (985238)

Company ..... 636381  
RJ Flight Information ..... 08-53200  
Queen Alia Int'l. Airport ..... 08-53200

### HOSPITALS

AMMAN:

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/2  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amm ..... 6442816/6  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amm ..... 6442411/2  
John Amman Maternity ..... 6611714/2  
Malha, J. Amman ..... 651140  
Palestine, Shmeissani ..... 6511714  
Shmeissani Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Al-Munies Hospital ..... 6672779  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 6661737/37  
Al-Abi, Abdali ..... 6641646/4  
Italian, Al-Muhajireen ..... 7771013/25  
Al-Bashir, J. Arastash ..... 7751112/6  
Army, Marka ..... 8916111/15  
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 60224020  
Amal Hospital ..... 674133  
ZARQA:

Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... (09) 983325  
Zarqa National Hospital ..... (09) 981071  
Zarqa Hospital ..... (09) 986732

IBRIDI:

Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02) 275555

Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02) 222755

Water Authority ..... 080100

Jordan Television ..... 773111

Royal Jordanian ..... 774111

Electricity Authority ..... 815615

AOABA:

Doh, Bahrain ..... 02-47100

Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03) 314111

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights

(Terminal 1)

08:45 ..... Amman (RJ)

10:15 ..... Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)

12:45 ..... Damascus, Paris (AF)

14:45 ..... Cairo (MS)

15:35 ..... Doha, Bahrain (GF)

16:00 ..... Tripoli (LN)

17:45 ..... Jeddah (SV)

18:25 ..... Seoul (SP)

22:30 ..... Athens (OA)

23:30 ..... London, Cairo (BA)

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (golden) ..... 550/300

Apple (Kishabi) ..... 300/250

Apple (satik) ..... 280/240

Banana ..... 750/700

Banana (multiflora) ..... 400/300

Cabbage ..... 350/300

Carrots ..... 250/200

Cauliflower ..... 180/150

Corn ..... 180/140

Cucumbers ..... 420/350

Eggplant ..... 150/120

Garlic ..... 850/750

Grapes ..... 220/180

Grapes (red) ..... 180/150

Lemon (yellow) ..... 440/360

Lemon (green) ..... 280/240

Marrow ..... 220/180

Olives ..... 240/220

Orange ..... 360/300

Onion (dry) ..... 150/110

Peaches ..... 550/500

Pepper (hot) ..... 200/160

Potato ..... 200/160

Tomatoes ..... 110/70

## Sudan junta enhances powers

**KHARTOUM (Agencies)** — Sudan's military junta has formally tightened its grip over all affairs of state a month after toppling the civilian government.

The 15-member junta, headed by coup leader General Omar Hassan Al Bashir, issued a decree granting the next head of state overwhelming powers. Bashir, already prime minister, defence minister and commander-in-chief, is the obvious candidate.

The decree gives the head of state authority to declare war, impose a state of emergency and supervise the work of the judiciary, the offices of the attorney-general and the auditor-general, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said Saturday. He would also have authority over the civil service.

Bashir, an obscure brigadier until he ousted Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mabdi's government June 30, has already imposed a state of emergency, suspended the constitution, dissolved parliament, political parties and trade unions and closed down the

press.

Under the same decree, the junta is given a supervisory role over the 21-man civilian cabinet appointed on July 9 to run day-to-day affairs.

Sudan's former head of state, Ahmad Ali Al Mirghani, was on holiday in Crete when Bashir, 45, seized power and is now reported to be seeking political asylum in Cairo.

Mirghani was chairman of the five-man Supreme Council, a joint presidency. All other members are in detention following the arrest of Mirghani Ali Nasir this week on his return from an official visit to Geneva.

Some 50 other politicians including Mirghani are also in jail. Bashir has said the former prime minister and others may face trial for corruption and a possible death penalty if convicted.

Bashir arrived in Saudi Arabia

Saturday on his first visit abroad since the coup, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said.

It reported he was greeted at the airport by King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, whose country was one of the first to express support for Bashir after the coup.

Bashir Saturday appointed veteran legal expert Galal Ali Lotfy as head of the judiciary. He sacked the head of the Civil Aviation Authority, Al Sir Has Basir, and named retired army Brigadier Mahgoub Mohammad Mahdi as his replacement.

He also dismissed all directors of state-owned companies and institutions and named another retired brigadier, Abd al Rahman Sir Al Kifan, as refugee commissioner.

Sudan hosts more than one million refugees whose activities have sometimes strained relations with neighbouring countries from which they fled.

The junta this week

## Jabir stresses importance of environmental considerations in planning for development

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday chaired the first meeting of the working groups in charge of drawing up the national environmental strategy at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The launching of this project follows six months of extensive research and development of a national plan for the protection of the environment in Jordan, in accordance with the September 1988 agreement between the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

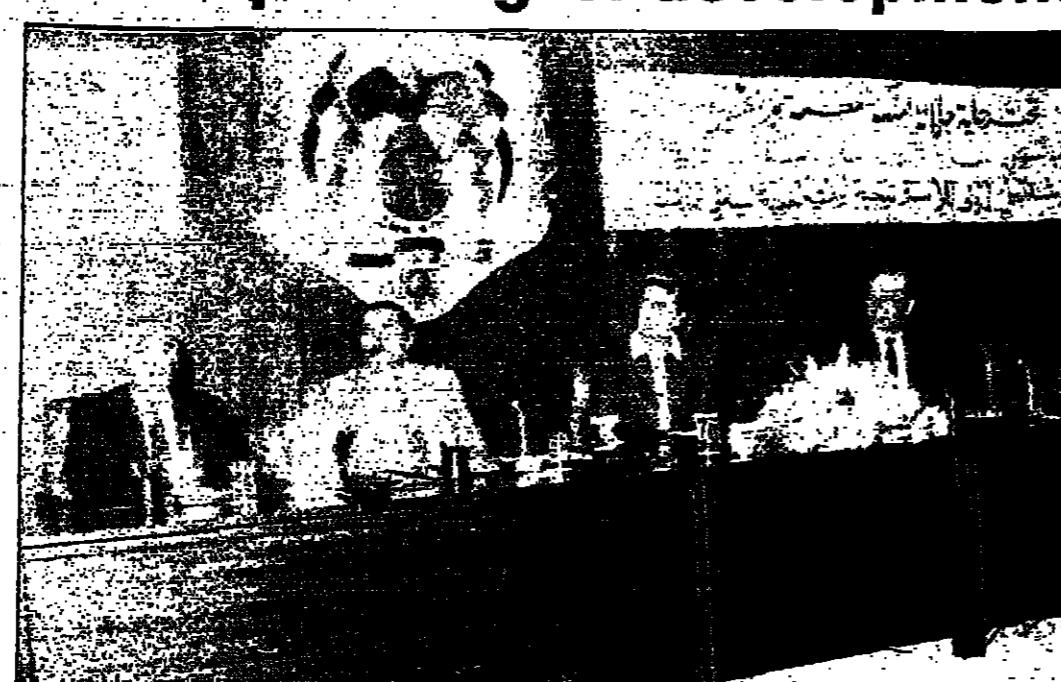
Addressing the meeting, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jabir said that Jordan has been one of the first pioneers seeking to draw up a special strategy for environment in the Middle East, in implementation of the IUCN resolution, which called for introducing regional strategies for the protection of environment worldwide.

Jabir stressed the need for taking the environmental element into consideration when planning for economic development, and called for achieving sustainable development.

The minister emphasised the need for discovering natural resources and traditional and non-traditional energy sources as well as food sources, saying that such discovery contributes to solving environmental problems.

Jabir also called for drawing up special criteria ensuring a solution to the problem of environmental pollution and the population growth.

Jabir said that His Majesty King Hussein last March signed the Hague Declaration, which



Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday chairs the first meeting of the working groups in charge of drawing up the national environment strategy (Petra photo)

entrusted the United Nations with following up on the measures capable of protecting the world from the dangers of pollution and the ozone layer erosion.

The minister pointed out that the Royal letter of designation to the government of Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker has called for formulating and enacting the appropriate legislation to protect the local environment.

However, he noted, the preparation of a strategy for protecting the environment in Jordan is on top of the priorities of this country, "because of its relevance to the creation of a strong community, capable of facing the challenges and overcoming difficulties."

Outlining the meeting's objectives, Jabir said it "aims to

evaluate the environmental situation and define the weaknesses and the strengths, and propose practical alternatives to change the environmental policies, in an endeavour to achieve the social, economic and developmental objectives."

The minister said that environment has become one of the major world preoccupations, and referred in this regard to the international calls for a defensive operation that can ensure environmental balance and safeguard health.

Also addressing the meeting was the Environment Department Director Sufian Al Tal, who outlined the strategy's objectives and called for defining a practical plan to achieve development and ensure its sus-

tainability.

Tal said that the environment strategy should contain a comprehensive review of the environmental situation in Jordan.

He called for creating an institutional structure for the strategy's plan of action, including a steering committee and a general secretariat in addition to the working groups.

The national strategy's consultant, who is also the IUCN representative, praised the efforts made by the various Jordanian institutions to protect the environment.

He noted the union's cooperation with the various government institutions to create the national strategy for environment.

Under the new authorities

## Crown Prince praises sportsmen

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday voiced satisfaction at the good results achieved by the Jordanian national Tae Kwon-do and karate teams, during the Third World championship which was held last week in West Germany.

Prince Hassan was speaking during a breakfast he hosted at Al Hussein Youth City in appreciation of members of the national teams, who won the third place in both games.

Three of the national Taekwondo team members won two silver medals and one bronze medal, while the karate team won one golden medal, two silver medals and six bronze medals. The team ranked third among the best eight teams in the world which took part in the championship.

### Cabinet approves agreements with Syria

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Saturday approved the minutes of the meeting of the Higher Jordanian-Syrian Joint Committee held in Damascus July 9-10, and the minutes of the sub-committee that met also in Damascus July 4-5.

According to these minutes, Jordan and Syria agreed to increase the volume of trade between the two countries to \$200 million. The two countries also agreed to exchange goods worth \$65 million for each in 1989 and to establish trade centres authorised to sell goods worth \$10 million each.

Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker chaired the Cabinet session.

The total number of students who secured the minimum grade of 65 per cent in the exams is 17,926.

Addressing a press conference Saturday, Assad said the University of Jordan would accept 4,000 students. Yarmouk University will admit 3,000, JUST will accept 656, and Mu'ta will accept 600 in the civil studies section and 320 students in the military section.

He added that the remaining 9,051 students, along with all the students who passed with an average mark of 55 per cent and above, will be accepted in the community colleges and the intermediate technical institutions.

According to the minister, the percentage of expatriate students accepted in Jordanian universities has increased from 5 per cent to 7 per cent of their total capacity.

He also noted that these students will pay their tuition fees in foreign currency (as it was agreed upon during the expatriates conference, held recently in Amman). Students from the West Bank will continue paying in dinar.

"The tuition fees neither be increased nor decreased," he stressed.

Expansion of the student enrolment in universities also includes the transformation of the Amman Polytechnic College into a university college for applied engineering. It will graduate 300 students in applied engineering in the next scholastic year. At the same time, it will continue using the two-year programme to graduate intermediate-level technicians.

The Hajawi Technical College in Yarmouk University will be converted into a university college with a four-year graduate programme that will accommodate 180 students, in addition to diploma courses for another 400 students.



Minister of Higher Education Nasseruddin Al Assad speaks to the press. Also present are the presidents of the four Jordanian universities (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

## Jordanian universities to accept 8,875 students

By Suhaib Obeidat  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The four Jordanian universities will accept 8,875 students this year, representing 41 per cent of the total number of students who passed the General Secondary Certificate Examination, Tawjih, with an average mark of 65 per cent and above.

According to Minister of Higher Education Nasseruddin Al Assad the four institutions — the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, Mu'ta University and the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) — will accept 7,290 students who secured 65 per cent and above in Tawjih exams held within the Kingdom and 1,585 who sat for the exams held under Jordanian government supervision outside the Kingdom. This includes children of expatriates, students from the West Bank, students from Arab countries and non-Arab students.

A 100-student Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine and a 50-student graduate programme in chemistry have been established in the Jordan University for Science and Technology (JUST).

A faculty of science has already existed, but it only offered services to students in the faculties of medicine, dentistry, engineering and pharmacology.

As a result of the efforts of the Higher Council for Education, the presidents of the universities and the registrars, the percentage of acceptance in the universities, during the academic years 1988-1989 and 1989-1990, increased by 7.2 per cent.

Assad also told Saturday's press conference that a unified registration office for the four universities had been set up at the University of Jordan. Students need to fill only one application form, which can be obtained from the post offices at a cost of JD 15.

The forms are also available at Jordanian diplomatic missions abroad, the minister said.

Also attending the press conference was Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan, who explained the procedures.

He said that forms are to be mailed to the registration office, between Aug. 15-15. In the form, the student has to fill 20 choices, in which he sites the name of the university and the specialisation he or she wished to pursue.

One final list of the names of students accepted in the universities will be issued and accepted students are not allowed to change the university or field of study, Hamdan said.

The minister also raised the issue of the possibility of more expansion in the acceptance of students in the universities, saying: "There is a need to concentrate more on the vocational studies, rather than the academic ones. If we are to increase the number of students accepted in the universities, this would inevitably lead to unemployment. By unemployment here, I mean a dangerous one, that of doctors and engineers, who can work only in their field of specialty."

The presidents of the four universities, who attended the press conference, also participated in arguing that it would not be possible to increase the working hours of the lecture rooms in the universities.

Assad said that lecture rooms used to function ten and a half hours daily, and the hours have already been increased to 12. "There is no possibility we can do more than that. The social and economic structure of the Kingdom does not make it possible," he said.

## Khleifat opens gathering

AMMAN (Petra) — Youth Minister Awad Khleifat Saturday stood in for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in opening the third national youth gathering for male Jordanians working or studying abroad, which was held at Ajloun permanent youth camp.

Addressing the 100 participants, Khleifat outlined the importance of such gatherings saying that it is one of the ministry's activities, that has been inspired by the directives of His Majesty King Hussein, who "taught us how to promote strong dialogue which is based on the respect for the opinion and counter-opinion and acceptance of the view points of others and appreciating their views."

Khleifat said that the gathering is aimed at strengthening the relation between the youth and their country.

He pointed out that the Jordanian youths "are our ambassadors abroad and they should be armed with the necessary information about their country."

Therefore, Khleifat said the Jordanian youths abroad "should be well-prepared and should be supplied with all necessary information that enable them to perform their duty towards their country and their nation."

The Ministry's Youth Section director, Mahmoud Qattan, said that the gathering aims to build up a new and effective bridge of interaction between the Jordanian youths inside and outside the

in April 1986-1987.

In further attempts to increase the number of students benefiting from higher education in Jordan, Assad said that students who pass the comprehensive exams of the generally accredited community colleges with an average 75 per cent and above have the right to register in any of the universities.

In view with the current economic situation in the country, the ministry has been trying to find ways to help the parents of the students studying abroad.

Therefore through continuous contacts with the governor of the Central Bank of Jordan and the government, the ministry has been able to offer a few facilities to provide foreign exchange for students studying abroad, the minister said.

The Housing Bank will offer each student studying in Eastern Europe a maximum amount of \$200 a month, those in Arab countries, Pakistan and the Philippines \$300 a month, and \$500 a month for those studying in Western Europe and the United States.

"If a student proves that he needs more than what the Housing Bank offers, he may get extra money from other banks," he said.

The minister said that the Ministry of Higher Education offered 1,440 scholarships for university students in the Kingdom last year, excluding community college students and scholarships offered by the armed forces.

"All in all, students enjoying scholarships constituted about 20 per cent of the total number of students," he said.

The minister rejected the claim in one of the Arabic dailies that the pocket money for students receiving scholarships will be cut.

The minister also raised the issue of the possibility of more expansion in the acceptance of students in the universities, saying: "There is a need to concentrate more on the vocational studies, rather than the academic ones. If we are to increase the number of students accepted in the universities, this would inevitably lead to unemployment. By unemployment here, I mean a dangerous one, that of doctors and engineers, who can work only in their field of specialty."

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

\* A plastic arts exhibition by the Student Affairs Department's Painting Club of the Yarmouk University at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

\* An exhibition of photographs depicting various aspects of life in the Jordanian bazaars at the Yarmouk University.

### THEATRE

\* An Arabic play entitled "Thamanati Thil" (Price of a Shadow) at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

### FILM

\* A feature film entitled "E.T. — The Extra Terrestrial" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

## Yarmouk University receives new books

IRBID (J.T.) — Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan Saturday received a donation of books from Saladin University in Iraq. The books were presented by Saladin University Library Director Firdaus Ahmad, who is currently in Jordan to take part in the joint book exhibition held by both universities at Yarmouk University. Ahmad noted the hospitality and warm wel-

come he received at Yarmouk University and praised the existing cultural cooperation between the two universities. Hamdan thanked Saladin University for this generous contribution and lauded the close cooperation between the two universities. Hamdan also praised the academic and scientific achievements made by the teaching staff at Saladin University.

JORDAN TIMES

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1973.

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## Urgent action for Lebanon

**IF THE** kings of Saudi Arabia and Morocco and the president of Algeria, acting with a strong mandate from the Arab World, have not succeeded thus far in spite of their relentless efforts to begin the process of healing in Lebanon, then it is time, as suggested by the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, to convene an international conference on Lebanon. The ongoing inferno that is sweeping through Lebanon is a sad testimony that all Arab efforts, so far, have failed to put an end to the bleeding and destruction in that country.

There was considerable hope when the Casablanca Arab summit decided to call on Their Majesties King Hassan and King Fahd and President Benjedid to act on behalf of the Arab heads of state in an attempt to reverse the tide of violence in Lebanon. The three Arab leaders performed their collective noble mission with maximum diligence and sincerity and in the process did not leave one stone unturned. Yet their dedicated and relentless efforts to succeed were met with formidable obstacles hardened by 15 years of war and destruction. Now it seems that the Arab efforts which rightfully gained world-wide support have reached a dead end. Accordingly there are no other alternatives available except to take up the proposal of the Soviet foreign minister and hold an effective international conference under the auspices of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Should this wise proposal materialise, the first priority must be accorded to stopping the carnage and destruction. This is easier said than done as the principal actors in the Lebanese scene are not about to heed the calls for a ceasefire after 15 years of bloodshed. Accordingly, the U.N. Security Council must be prepared to exercise its duties to preserve peace by means that go beyond issuing calls for a ceasefire. If necessary the U.N. system should act more forcefully than ever to address the issue of death and destruction in Lebanon, an issue that now transcends and preempts all other considerations and objectives. There is no doubt that the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council can extinguish the raging fire in Lebanon if they put their minds and muscles to it. Equally, there is no doubt that this U.N. peace and security organ has the means to execute such a function provided the permanent members decide to manifest and exercise the required political will to do so. Otherwise the inferno in Lebanon would not be extinguished except when all Lebanese get literally consumed and their country utterly destroyed. Surely the international community does not want to continue watching the apocalypse in Lebanon as some sort of entertainment on TV screens.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

In its Saturday editorial Al Ra'i Arabic daily commented on statements by the Central Bank governor about the Jordanian currency in which he said that all endeavours are now focused on re-establishing currency stability and regaining confidence in the dinar. The paper said that the Central Bank had to take certain limited measures in order to achieve that goal, and help the country maintain its development process. The paper also referred to the hostile campaigns being launched on Jordan and the pressures being directed against the Kingdom to force it to succumb to Israel's terms and blackmail. It said that all attempts to lure Jordan away from its pan-Arab national line have now failed and that the Kingdom has succeeded in maintaining tenacity and perseverance in the face of all hardships. Jordan will not kneel to pressure and hostile forces and will pursue its national policy and safeguard its dignity, the paper added. It said that the Central Bank's policies with regard to the monetary and financial situation are bound to boost the country's steadfastness and help it to pursue the process of construction and development.

Al Dustour daily commenting on the same issue saying that Jordan is capable of foiling Israel's conspiracy aimed at shaking the Jordanian people's confidence in their currency. The Central Bank governor has stated that the Kingdom is capable of re-establishing confidence in its currency and is bound to bolster its economic stance despite the hostile attempts to undermine this process, said the paper. It noted that Israel's propaganda campaigns are continuing and more hostile actions are expected, but the Kingdom will maintain its steadfastness as the Central Bank governor had said. This malicious campaign directed on Jordan and this hostile stand on the part of Israel are not a novelty and are clearly designed to force Jordan to abandon its present national stand, the paper added. It said that the Kingdom will never kneel to pressure and will continue to lend support for the Palestinian people in their uprising to regain their freedom.

Sawt Al Shaab daily commented on the situation in Iran which is involved in electing a new president. It said with the election of a president, the country will be entering a new phase during which the whole world in general and the Arab Nation in particular look with hope towards a new prospect for peace in the Gulf. The paper said that the elections are taking place on the first anniversary of the ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, and it is hoped that the anniversary would mark the beginning of a new chapter in the relations between the Arabs and Iran characterised with stability, security and progress. The paper noted that Iraq is now planning to intensify its moves to urge Tehran to opt for a permanent peace and to make the peace negotiations more fruitful; and the Gulf Cooperation Council states are bound to back Baghdad's new efforts world-wide. Therefore, it is hoped that Iran will respond favourably to the new Iraqi bids for a permanent peace which is aimed to benefit all peoples in the Islamic world.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Rationalisation of consumption

THE CALL for rationalisation of consumption was first made at an official level in 1980 by the late Prime Minister Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf. At that time the call was seen as an odd move. The futuristic politician was urging his people, in vain, to curb consumption when Jordan was receiving huge amounts of Arab aid and expatriates' remittances in foreign exchange. But the country and people were tempted to indulge in new types of consumption rather than control the level of consumption.

Prime Minister Sharaf did not embrace the call for rationalisation under the pressure of difficult circumstances. He was motivated by his own futuristic vision without being overwhelmed by the moment of prosperity, which he apparently knew was not sustainable.

For 15 years, Jordan was living way beyond its means. The total public and private consumption exceeded total gross domestic product. This showed that the government and the people were not only consuming all the current income, but also borrowing heavily to consume future income and pile up foreign debts at the expense of the next generation.

It was, therefore, hardly surprising when the crisis finally arrived. The real surprise was that we were able to continue

floating for so long. Successive governments were extremely successful in preventing the rationalisation of consumption and the adaptation of prudent economic behaviour, and in deferring the crisis until it grew out of proportions.

Rationalisation of consumption does not happen by preaching. Even the best public relations experts cannot dissuade a consumer who has the purchasing power from buying and consuming a desired commodity available in the market at a subsidised price through an overvalued dinar. We could not reasonably hope to rationalise the consumption of fuel for instance, when the government was contributing 25 per cent of its cost. Rationalisation of electricity and water simply did not make sense when the government decided in 1988 to reduce the tariff by 20 per cent. Subsidies and reduction of prices are effective incentives to increase consumption not to rationalise it.

We placed unfounded hopes on voluntary rationalisation, and subsequently failed to produce results in both private and public sectors. We have now reached a stage of compulsory rationalisation through the sharp drop in our real purchasing power, or the rise of prices of some imported commodities and the complete

absence of others. This of course is not the best manner to rationalise, but there is no alternative for we have failed to do it on a voluntary basis.

The national accounts indicate that the total expenditure of both the public and the private sectors on both consumption and investments exceeded our gross domestic product by approximately 35 per cent in 1987. This is the highest percentage in the world and means that we were living at a level 35 per cent higher than our own means. The return to our normal size dictated the reduction of the aggregate expenditure or aggregate demand by 26 per cent plus any negative growth in the economy.

Indications show that we have travelled a long way so far towards the return to rationalisation. The current transitional period is financially very difficult and socially very painful, but is possible. As a living example we can point out the fact that our people under Israeli occupation, in the West Bank and Gaza, were able to reduce their standard of living by 40 per cent in one year (1988), and to slash their imports by 50 per cent. They have simply made up their minds to meet the challenge and win. And we can too.

By Dr. Fahed Fawak

## Israel can rely on U.S. support

By Burton S. Lavin

IT IS important that all those who care deeply about Israel and the American-Israeli relationship take a hard look at where that relationship is going. In the process, it is vital to examine both the potential strong and weak points in the years ahead.

Unfortunately, Michael Lerner, writing in *The Post* on July 9 (Jordan Times, July 13), presents a doomsday scenario that has little resemblance to reality and which sheds more heat than light. Exaggeration and distortion characterise Mr. Lerner's presentation.

He says that U.S. policymakers and the public are already distancing themselves from Israel. There is no significant evidence to support this claim, though there is no reason to be complacent about U.S. support. Let us remember that the Reagan-Shultz years were not typical of American Middle East policy. In the face of those in Washington who have always warned of the dangers to U.S. interests in the Arab World if America moved too close to Israel, Reagan and Shultz openly embraced Israel as a strategic ally. If there has been some cooling off by the Bush-Baker team, that may reflect a return to the usual pattern rather than any inherent decline in Israel's determination to defend itself.

Similarly, with regard to the American public, there is little to suggest significant change. Lerner dismisses the baseline question that pollsters have asked over the years — with whom do your sympathies lie, Israel or Arabs? — and focusses on other specific questions. In fact, there have always been specific questions. And there have always been specific issues which show a variety of American public attitudes toward the Middle East.

In spite of such differences, however, the critical response has been that concerning the question of sympathy, which has remained remarkably consistent for more than a decade: Americans favour Israel over the Arabs by a 4:1 ratio. The importance lies in the face fact that most Americans don't pay a great deal of attention to the specifics of the conflict and it is the broad image of the public which determines how officials weigh the public's role. The continuing overwhelming sympathy with Israel — despite highly nega-

tive television coverage during the war in Lebanon and the intifada — is a backdrop to administration and congressional support for Israel, as well as for the ability of Israel's friends in the U.S. to have influence on policymaking.

Lerner speaks as well as of the power of human rights concerns in the U.S. He is correct in doing so, but the one example he presents to make his point is a strange one. He cites U.S. disengagement from Nicaragua and suggests that a similar development could take place with regard to Israel. While it is legitimate to raise questions about the impact of human rights issues, as for example in the State Department and Amnesty International reports, the Nicaraguan situation differs in two crucial respects.

First, the American people never really perceived the contras as being true democrats, whether because of their connections to Somosa or because of the way they conducted their struggle. Israel, on the other hand, is a great democracy and has always been seen as such by Americans.

Secondly, the greater fear of Americans regarding Nicaragua was that we would get embroiled in a military conflict the way we did in Vietnam. The Israel issue has been unique in that the fear that American boys might die has never come up because of Israel's determination to defend itself.

Thus, the Nicaragua analogy carries little weight. Lerner goes on to say that Israelis don't appreciate the force of human rights themes in American society and therefore underestimate the impact of current developments on the American psyche and political environment. This may be true about some Israelis; many others are aware but are distressed by the superficiality of some United States criticism. They wonder what the United States would do if faced with an intifada, if faced with violence on the part of a foe who has long declared his unwillingness to recognise your right to exist, who refuses to negotiate peace, who has supported wars and terrorism.

Thus there may be a problem, but the answer may lie in greater efforts to expose the American public to difficult dilemmas facing Israel in a highly-charged, undemocratic Middle East. Many Americans do understand. Lerner continues his scenario

of doom by suggesting that with the cold war possibly winding down, Israel may lose a strong element underlying historic American support. This assessment should not be dismissed and merits further analysis. Lerner, however, goes on to argue that as a result, American corporations will carry greater weight, absent cold war strategic factors, in their demands for better ties with the Arab World, which will come at Israel's expense.

Maybe yes, maybe no. Here, as in other places, Lerner simply chooses the negative possibility.

There are many elements which enter the picture which make it hard to predict. What will the oil situation be in the '90s? What kind of growth will Israel undergo and in what areas of technology? Might there still be important U.S.-Israeli strategic interests, such as to counter radical Islamic fundamentalism, even if the cold war winds down?

Why don't Israelis understand what Lerner understands? Because, he says, they are misled. By American politicians who pander to American Jews; by

understand these dangers — and immediately insist that their government work out a solution? Is this the Arab-Israeli conflict he is describing? What of the war against Israel-terror, boycott, missiles, rejection? Where else is these peace in the Middle East? If only matters were so simple.

Clearly, Lerner is more interested in criticising Israel than in dealing with complicated issues. There are potentially real problems ahead in U.S.-Israel relations, but one gets little insight that regard from Michael Lerner — The Jerusalem Post.

## Coalition government in Japan?

By Tetsuo Jimbo

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The political opposition could be within months of taking over the government of Japan. But opposition unity may yet founder over foreign policy.

The major problem is that small parties in the coalition doubt the ability of the Japan Socialist Party, the biggest opposition group, to make foreign policy in a realistic way — particularly in the area of U.S.-Japanese security relations.

The Socialists want to end the two countries' defense treaty, though their leader says such a move could be made gradually. There also are divisions among opposition parties over the country's policy towards Korea and Japan's armed forces.

Socialist officials, playing down the differences, assert that a plan to form an opposition coalition is near completion. If such a coalition wins the next elections, it could create the first government in decades not controlled by the conservative Liberal Democratic Party.

"We already have a blueprint for a coalition government," said Shigeru Ito, a senior Socialist official. "We only need to iron out small details."

Smaller opposition parties, however, say the chances for such a coalition government are uncertain unless the Socialists revise some of their radical policies.

"It is really up to the Socialist

Party whether our coalition talks will really bear fruit," said Takashi Yonezawa, secretary general of the Democratic Socialist Party.

Until the Liberal Democrats' big loss in last Sunday's election for the upper house of parliament, the opposition's ambition for power was a dream. But now the Liberal Democrats are on the ropes, their public support severely eroded by a series of money and sex scandals and an unpopular new tax.

The party remains in control of the government because it retains a majority in the more powerful house of representatives. By law, lower-house elections are required only by July 1990, but analysts say the opposition could force elections within a few months by using their newly won upper house majority to block legislation.

A Socialist-led coalition government would be the first such administration since a brief period in the late 1940s.

But the Liberal Democrats and some other analysts believe such a coalition still remains unrealistic because of policy differences among the four non-Communist parties.

The Socialists ultimately want to make Japan into an unarmed and neutral country. They traditionally have called for scrapping Japan's armed forces, and for ending the U.S.-Japan security

treaty that keeps 64,000 U.S. troops here and makes Japan a keystone of U.S. defence strategy.

The

three

centrist opposition parties, the Democratic Socialist Party, the Komeito, or Clean Government Party, and the United Social Democratic Party, say the Socialists' stance is unrealistic. They call for controlled growth of defense expenditures.

The

Socialists

also do not fully recognise South Korea, and maintain close relations with the North Korean Communist government. All centrist parties support having relations with the capitalist government in Seoul.

"If Socialists are really serious about taking over the government, they have to drop their outdated stances on defence and foreign policies," said Satoko Eda, a representative of the United Social Democratic Party.

"Such platforms were set during the cold war period. They do not fit in today's international environment."

Socialist chairwoman Takako Doi said during the campaign that her party had no intention of abandoning the security treaty hastily.

"It is something we want to accomplish in the long run," she said. "In order to accomplish the greater goal of forming a coalition government, we have to overlook some minor disagreements."

But Yonezawa, the Democra-

tic Socialist secretary general, said a compromise is not enough. Yonezawa said such "unrealistic policies" should never be put forward in the coalition talks.

"We are talking about taking over the government of the second strongest economic superpower of the world," he told the Associated Press. "We have to have a reasonable assurance that the Socialist Party is safe to associate with."

While Socialist leaders express confidence they can reach agreement with the other opposition parties within a few weeks, the prospective coalition partners say the Socialists' sweeping election victory may have made it difficult for Ms. Doi to persuade ideologically hard-liners in her party.

He said the Socialists' election gains made them "more confident about themselves" and reluctant to compromise. The Socialists gained 24 seats in the upper house, while the centrist parties lost strength, giving them little leverage.

Yonezawa said the three centrist parties already have ironed out their own policy differences and are "only waiting for good news from the Socialist Party."

Takashi Inoguchi, professor of political science at Tokyo University, said Japan's opposition parties, "out of power over two decades, have difficulty in making imaginative solutions to policy problems."

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## Moroccan fashion designer takes Paris by storm

By Philippa Neave

**PARIS** — Ten years ago, when Faysal Amor arrived in Paris from his native Morocco, he knew no one, and no one knew him. But he was young — just thirty years old — and determined to have a go at making his mark in the highly competitive world of fashion.

For Amor, the daunting task of starting from scratch in a strange city was made easier by a lifetime's experience spent travelling the globe. From the earliest age, he lived a cosmopolitan lifestyle. Born in Tangiers to a Moroccan father and a Russian mother he went on to spend several years in London and travelled extensively worldwide. As it turned out, moving to Paris proved to be the key to his success. Against all odds, Amor found fame and fortune in the French capital.

Today, in his comfortable office, Amor looks back on the whirl of events which culminated in the setting up of his own mini fashion empire — now generally acknowledged to be one of the most dynamic and innovative design houses in Paris.

"I used to paint and dabble in artistic creation, but I actually studied economic science," he said. "Very laborious it was too. Then, one day I realised that none of what I was studying was terribly important to me. I felt like doing something much more creative, and I started making fabrics."

Amor's childhood in Morocco

was to be an inspiration for his

designs. "I started playing around with materials and dyes, mixing colours and styles, but all the fabrics that came out were really inspired by Moroccan fabrics," he said.

It was a short step from designing fabrics to making clothes, and Amor was soon to discover that his work was widely appreciated.

"That is when I realised that I had found my medium of expression," he recalled. It was also the moment that Amor chose to take the plunge and try his hand in Paris.

Luck was on his side. "I met someone from a large clothing company who had faith in me, and immediately put me in charge of creating a whole collection," he said. "When it came out it was a great success, and from then on there was no looking back. Up until the time I set up my own company in 1986 I was designing for other people. At one time I was working on five different collections. It was crazy."

It was now that the big adventure started. Amor plowed all his savings into his business. The gamble paid off. In just four years, this softly-spoken man has built a small company into a major concern. Today Amor produces three lines of clothing, shoes and accessories, has a factory with 300 workers in Morocco, another with a workforce of 150 in France, and a staff of 30 in the vast Paris warehouse he has converted into his offices and showroom.

Amor's three lines cover every angle of the fashion spectrum,

but in all of them his style is unmistakable — avant-garde, daring and imaginative.

His "Faysal Amor" label is at the top of the range, the most refined and expensive of his creations.

"This line is my best medium of expression. It is the sharpest. I create all the fabrics myself, and I'm constantly looking for innovations," said the designer. Sold in more than fifty shops all over Europe, as well as in the U.S. and Japan, the Amor collection is now held to be a serious competitor to the lines of other first division avant-garde designers such as France's Jean-Paul Gaultier and Japan's Comme des Garcons.

But perhaps the best known — and the boldest — of all Amor's work is sold under the label

"Plein Sud", a range that falls into the medium price category.

This Fall's extensive collection of 150 designs is a festival of fun — chic and daring, covering a variety of themes. The "Chinese" designs are all silk fabrics in deep colours, with delicate fringes, rich velvets and Mao-style jackets and pants suits.

The "Back to the Seventies" theme revives bell-bottom pants, thigh-high boots worn with hot pants, and shirts with billowing sleeves. More elegant the "Directoire" range, for which Amor has gone back to the Napoleonic high-waisted cuts for dresses, short jackets and very high-collared shirts. Completing the collection are the "Bad Boy" designs — with lots of leather — and the "Animal" theme — zebra and leopard prints of fake fur.

The fabrics are astonishingly innovative. What looks like suede or wet leather is in fact a stretchy synthetic. "Plein Sud" clothes are sold in 600 shops all over the world, from Europe to Japan, and from Brazil to the Arab Gulf countries.

Amor's third line, less expensive than the other two, is aimed at the 16 to 25 year-old age range.

Called "Sud Express", this collection is always provocative, and sometimes bordering on the eccentric. There is nothing stuffy about this range — Amor freely mixes denim with leather, wool with fur and cotton with synthetics.

"The aim is to break down the conventional ideas we have about clothing. These are what we call the basics in clothing — jeans, sports jackets and so on — but they have been transformed into being fun, young and original," he said.

"Sud Express" is also the only line where Amor does not work unaided. Unlike the other two labels, which are his own exclusive domain, the junior range also bears the stamp of Amor's assistant, Veronique Auber.

Amor is one of very few designers who produce, manufacture and distribute their creations by themselves. "I believe we are going to see more and more designers doing this because a creator has to be in charge of the production and manufacture of his work," said the designer.

Amor insists that for him it is essential to follow his creations from the drawing board to the clothes hanger.

Describes the speed with which he has carved himself a place in the Paris fashion world. Amor is neither smug nor self-satisfied. In the fast-paced and highly competitive fashion business complacency is a luxury that no good designer can afford, he claims.

"Every six months, when you bring out a new collection, you are laying yourself on the line," he said. "You stick your neck out every time. Anything could happen. Each time it is a new challenge."

"Besides, I don't know the meaning of the word 'satisfied,'" he added. "As soon as you get close to achieving one goal, there is another in the distance to work for."

Amor is happiest when catering for the up-beat, unconventional and daring client, he says. His most inspired ideas come when he is alone. "I like to spend time by myself, walking around in a city where you often see very beautiful things next to very ugly ones," he said. "I also like to spend time looking at nature, in the mountains or the Sahara desert. Nature can help you understand how beautiful the world can be. In cities you neither have the time nor the opportunity to get that feeling."

The designer makes frequent trips back to his native Morocco, and still draws widely on the vast cultural wealth of his home country. He is the first to admit that his mixed origins have helped him to be open-minded, and to feel at home wherever he lives.



Clothes from Moroccan designer Faysal Amor's latest collection. His creations are now sold all over Europe, the U.S. and Japan. (WNL)

"But I don't really think about it," he added. "I am not more Western, or more Oriental. I listen to all kinds of music. I did not, for example, start off with a specifically Oriental mentality with the idea of exporting it elsewhere. Everything one experiences in life is enriching" — World News Link



In just ten years Faysal Amor has risen to become one of the most exciting names in the French fashion world. (WNL)

## Scientists seek cures from native medicine

By Chege Mbituru

The Associated Press

**NAIROBI** — Barnabas Kirui has been practicing medicine without a licence for half a century, dosing his patients with homemade concoctions of herbs, plants and minerals.

Some modern physicians dismiss him as an anachronistic quack. Others think he may be on to something.

Kirui, now in his 80s, is a Mganga, the Swahili word for a traditional doctor, and his office is his mud-walled home with a corrugated iron roof in the village of Karai near Nairobi.

There, on a recent Saturday, he saw 150 patients, some of whom had come from afar, for Kirui is one of only 10 Kenya's estimated 1,000 traditional healers known as "wise men."

The appellation has been bestowed on Kirui and his nine colleagues by scientists at the Kenya Medical Research Institute in Nairobi who are studying folk medicines. They consider the 10 to be the best of their lot.

The once strong physique that carried Kirui to India and Burma as a private in the colonial British army is lean and slightly bent now, the face and hands wrinkled. But the dark brown eyes remain steady, the voice soft, firm and clear.

Eyes fixed on his patients, Kirui limits his examination to a single question: "Where's the pain?" He may jab the offending body part with a bony finger. Then he turns to his "pharma-

cist," his apprentice of 20 years, and prescribes one of dozens of formulas he has perfected in his years of combing forests, deserts, mountains and savannahs for ingredients.

"He has learned it all from me," Kirui says of his apprentice, "just like I learned it from the Maasai." The Maasai are a nomadic Kenyan tribe with wide-ranging access to a variety of plants, herbs and minerals.

Some patients get a bottled liquid, others capsules made by scientists from Kirui's formulas. The standard fee is 10 shillings (50 cents).

"Why should I charge more," Kirui muses. "There is more medicine in the forests."

Kirui is one of 100 traditional healers who have contributed 1,300 different medicinal compounds to the Nairobi Research Institute over the past eight years for a study of their effectiveness.

"We are trying to get as much as possible from them," says Dr. Kofi Tsekpo, head of the institute's department of traditional medicines and drug research.

"We believe they have knowledge on drugs we don't know of."

Kirui and compatriots are not to be confused with巫doctors, who still abound in Kenya and the rest of Africa. The traditional healers do not resort to chants, drums, magic wands and amulets or appeals to gods, spirits or ancestors.

Nevertheless, many modern doctors do associate Kirui and

his colleagues with that sort of mumbo-jumbo, see them as more harmful than helpful and fear they give medicine a bad image.

"Some of us do not want to associate with such people," says Dr. Joseph A. Aluoch, chairman of the Kenya Medicinal Association.

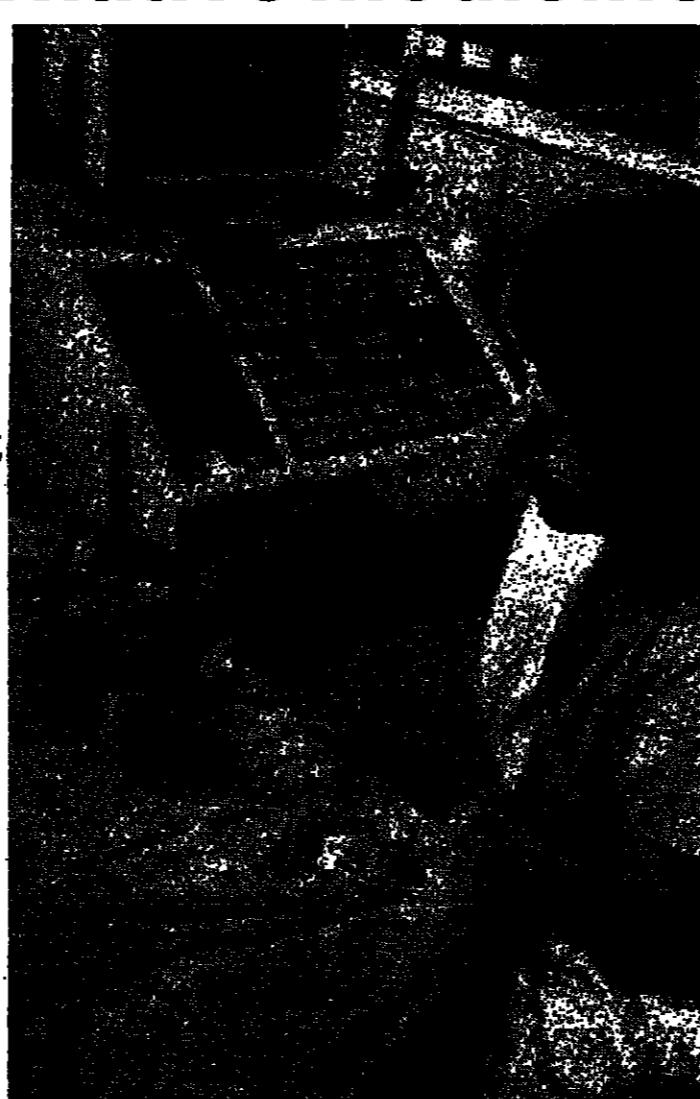
But Tsekpo and other scientists at the institute, mindful that dozens of modern drugs ranging from aspirin to penicillin were discovered in natural organic materials, take a different view.

Tsekpo says a number of medicines "with a reasonable percentage of effectiveness" have been refined from the compounds of traditional healers and that he and his colleagues hope to find even more.

Citing a pledge of confidentiality between the institute and the native healers, Tsekpo declined to cite the exact number of compounds found effective, but said they are used to treat asthma, allergies, diabetes, hypertension, epilepsy, malaria, skin diseases and migraine.

The pledge of confidentiality arises from a fear by the traditionalists that their compounds could be appropriated by major pharmaceutical companies. Results of all research on native cures at the institute is held in secret.

Tsekpo says the Kenyan government has yet to decide on how to commercialise compounds found effective. "What we're doing now is putting modern technology into their product," he adds.



Many people are loosing faith in modern medicine

## End of Duvalier followed by publishing renaissance

By Michael Norton

The Associated Press

**PORTE-AU-PRINCE** — A new freedom to publish has begun to flourish in Haiti in the three years since the overthrow of the Duvalier family regime.

During a period rocked by brutal army repression, anti-government demonstrations, massacres and three coups, the impoverished, highly illiterate nation of 6 million people has been pouring out new books at what is said to be the highest rate in the Caribbean.

"There has been an intellectual renaissance" since the overthrow of Jean-Claude Duvalier in 1986, said Laennec Hurbon, a sociologist and one of Haiti's leading writers.

Haitian authors introduce their new works every week at cultural centres such as the national library, the French institute, the La Pléiade library and the Bate Pou restaurant.

About 500 Haitian books are currently available, including more than 200 published so far this year.

During the 29 years of Duvalier rule, freedom of speech and publishing were stifled. Magazines and newspapers couldn't print stories on local politics. State censors regularly cut out articles considered subversive from French and American weekly magazines before they were displayed on newsstands.

When François "Papa Doc"

Duvalier was in power from 1957 until his death in 1971, entire rooms of the main post office downtown were stacked to the ceiling with confiscated books mailed to Haiti.

Since Duvalier was overthrown, Henri Deschamps, Haiti's major publisher, has issued 150 new books, including a series of Haitian literary and historical classics, novels, essays and textbooks.

The Deschamps catalogue includes 40 titles in Creole, a language derived from 18th century contact between French-speaking slaveholders and African slaves. It is spoken by all Haitians.

Hubon is the author of five books on Haiti and research director at the national centre for scientific research in Paris. His most recent title, "comprendre Haïti" ("Understanding Haiti") has sold 4,000 copies.

Other contemporary Haitian authors include novelist Roger Dorsainvil and historians Roger Gaillard and Jean Fouchard.

Book sales are limited in a country of illiteracy and less than

\$300 annual per capita income.

"Our market is small, and for many of our customers, the average of \$10 per book is high," said Monique Lafontant, co-owner of the bookstore La Pléiade.

"We authors cannot make a decent living from our writings, in spite of our hard work," said historian Georges Corvington, who has never sold more than 2,000 copies of any one of the six volumes of his popular "Port-Au-Prince through the ages."

Hubon is the author of five books on Haiti and research director at the national centre for scientific research in Paris. His most recent title, "comprendre Haïti" ("Understanding Haiti") has sold 4,000 copies.

"I am publishing for the future, for 20 years from now. In the long run, the investment in human resources will pay off," Lafontant said.

The area of Human Rights has grown.

Moreover, it is clear that the area of Human Rights has grown

"Last Christmas we made a cultural breakthrough; for the first time, our customers bought more Haitian titles than French and foreign titles combined," Deschamps said.

Though most Haitians are unable to read their country's publications, the information is filtering down to the intellectually alert, but non-reading, masses by word of mouth and through the radio," Deschamps said.

High school and college students hungry for knowledge make up the bulk of readers who visit autograph promotional sales, where authors offer 50 percent discounts.

"I am publishing for the future, for 20 years from now. In the long run, the investment in human resources will pay off," Lafontant said.

The Rights of Man: an ideal which must become reality.

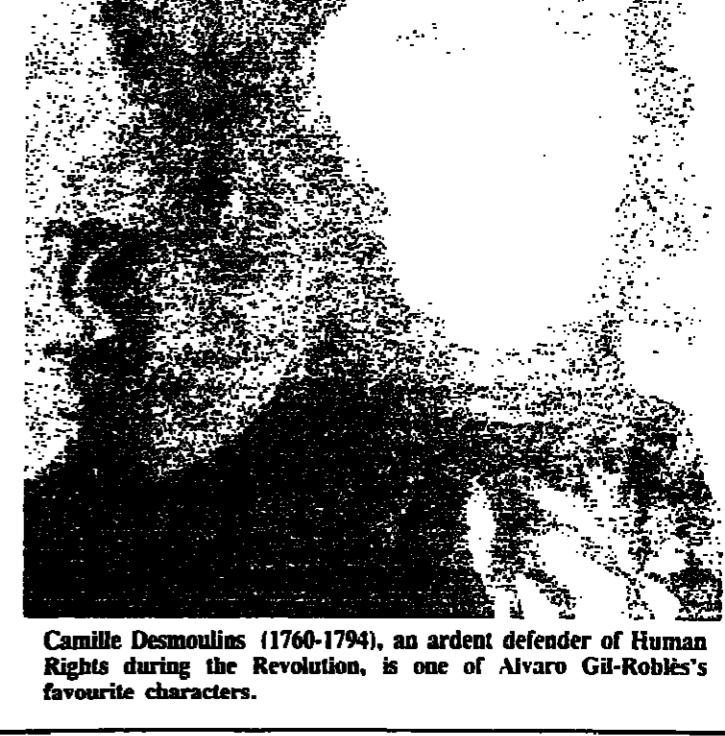
The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, the preamble to the Constitution, and the converging point of many trends in political thinking, has become a symbol and a model for the whole of Constitutionalism. Nevertheless, the path opened by the Declaration remains long, difficult and costly. Over the last 200 years, Mankind has learnt that the notions of liberty and equality formed an indissociable binomial, that it was not enough to say them or to refer to them for them to become reality, and that public authorities had and have the fundamental obligation to suppress all obstacles preventing them from becoming reality.

The area of Human Rights has

grown.

Moreover, it is clear that the

area of Human Rights has grown



Camille Desmoulins (1760-1794), an ardent defender of Human Rights during the Revolution, is one of Alvaro Gil-Robles's favourite characters.

<b>CONCORD</b> <b>1) DIRTY DANCING</b> Show time: 3:30 p.m. <b>2) Al Mawlid — 'Adel Imam</b> Show times: 6:15, 8:30, 11:00 p.m. <small>Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.</small>	<b>SIJOUAI</b> Tel: 675571 <b>Steven Spielberg's</b> <b>EMPIRE OF THE SUN</b> Show Time: 3:30, 6:30, 9:00 p.m. <small>Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 9:00 p.m.</small>	<b>PLAZA</b> Tel: 677420 <b>ABOUT LAST NIGHT</b> <small>Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 10:30 p.m.</small>
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## Price plan could push Poland into economic collapse, poverty

**WARSAW (R)** — A plan under which some food prices may triple next week could push Poland to the brink of economic collapse and plunge more than half its population below the poverty line, economists say.

The warn the so-called marketisation programme, which will expose Poland's shortage-hit food sector to market forces, could cause hyperinflation and lead to widespread strikes and riots.

"Poland's economy stands at the edge of catastrophe," read an appeal, published Friday, from opposition economists to President Wojciech Jaruzelski and parliament.

The scheme marks a major shift away from fixed prices — a step towards a Western-style free market as Poland faces a dire economic crisis with inflation at more than 90 per cent, an enormous budget deficit and a \$39-billion foreign debt.

"The danger of an explosion of a huge wave of strikes is real," the appeal said, calling for an

economic rescue plan.

Architects of marketisation, due to take effect next Tuesday despite calls for a delay, say it should help fill shops and ease queues as food prices rise on the free market.

It does not tackle state monopolies and has not thought hard enough about a safety net for the poor, they say.

Janusz Basik, a top economist in the party central committee, said one in five Poles already lives at or below the minimum acceptable standard and the Rakowski plan could push the figure up to three in five.

While Lewandowski and Agriculture Minister Kazimierz Olejnik calculate previously subsidised prices for meat will rise to 80 per cent of the present free market rate, other experts put the figure well above this.

"The price shock will not be as great as some expect," said Olejnik, adding nine major cities would have protected supplies until the free market began to operate fully around October.

Only nine per cent of meat is sold now on the free market at

high prices. Poles with ration cards queue for hours, even overnight, to buy what meat there is in state shops.

"The things happening in meat shops simply defy human dignity," the government daily *Rzecznosc* reported.

Basiak said supplies were still not secured, meaning prices could rocket by up to 200 per cent although compensation had been calculated for a far smaller rise.

"The greatest disturbances will occur when the average Pole looks at the 8,400 zlotes in his hand and compares this with the C.F. Braum Engineering Co., to an American firm for \$100 million, a senior KPC official told Reuters.

Farmers have been protesting to insist marketisation is introduced.

They prompted shortages by withholding produce during a month-long price freeze that ends Tuesday.

Basiak said action could switch from the countryside to the towns once consumers see shops are not filling as hoped.

## Jardaneh puts 17 ships on blacklist

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — Finance Minister Basel Jardaneh has named 17 ships of various nationalities as blacklisted for dealing with Israel and therefore any dealing with them is banned. However, he has taken a decision lifting the ban on two ships, a Japanese and a Cypriot one.

In a circular issued to the various ministries and government

departments, Jardaneh decided, in accordance with the authorities vested in him by the cabinet, to impose a ban on dealing with 17 ships belonging to Greek, Danish, Antiguan, Cypriot, British, Yugoslav, Albanian, Liberian and Panamanian companies.

Jardaneh also said that the ban on the British company Hydron Europe Ltd, in respect of the

following trade marks: HX, Hydro, Souisal, Hydron 223, Hyperm, Min, Tonic Z Plus, Zero 6 will continue.

Furthermore the ban on dealing with the British company Plants At Work Ltd, which has

changed its name to Rentokil Tropical Plants, is still valid, according to the decision.

It also said that dealing with

the Dutch company Alvarez Valls B.V. and its Spanish chapter Alvarez Valls S.A. and the two Spanish sub-chapters is still banned.

The ban imposed on the American company Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company is still valid, according to the finance minister.

## 82 Karak farmers get JD 450,000 loans in 1989

use of these loans in the government to improve agricultural projects and purchase agricultural equipment.

The corporation is ready to grant further loans when needed to promote agriculture, he added.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Saturday, July 29, 1989	Drechmark	203.2	203.3
Central Bank official rates		Swiss franc	354.7	358.7
		French franc	90.1	91.9
		Japanese yen (for 100)	612.6	616.1
		Dutch guilder	270.5	272.5
		Swedish crown	89.3	90.2
		Italian lire (for 100)	42.4	42.8
		Belgian franc (for 10)	145.5	147.0
U.S. dollar	573.4	579.9		
Pound Sterling	948.1	957.6		

## Kuwaiti oil firm sells subsidiary for \$100m

**KUWAIT (AP)** — The state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corp. (KPC) has sold of its subsidiaries, the C.F. Braum Engineering Co., to an American firm for \$100 million, a senior KPC official

announced Thursday.

C.F. Braum has an internation-

al reputation as an engineering

company. The firm modernised

Kuwait's refineries as well as the

KPC-owned Euport Refinery in

the Netherlands.

The Dutch refinery, along with

one in Denmark, were bought by

KPC as part of Kuwait's policy of

expanding its marketing operations

internationally.

The two refineries have a com-

bined capacity of 125,000 barrels

a day.

KPC also owns 2,000 gas sta-

tions in northern Europe.

## Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday July 22, '89 and ending Wednesday July 26, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company Number of shares Volume of trade Opening price Closing price Par value

### Banking and financial institutions

Industrial Development Bank	1000	1700	1,700	1,700	1,000
Petra Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	4951	11455	2,350	2,300	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	12982	17707	1,400	1,300	1,000
Jordan Gulf Bank	21639	23910	1,080	1,120	1,000
Housing Bank	7630	14027	1,850	1,840	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	—	—	—	—	5,000
Cairo Arman Bank	67791	1017263	15,320	15,200	5,000
Bank of Jordan	11290	2203575	189,000	198,500	10,000
Arab Bank	38888	96797	2,500	2,480	1,000
Jordan National Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Finance House for Development	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Financial Investments	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	105294	166633	1,520	1,510	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	18626	63189	1,920	1,950	1,000
Jordan Securities Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	25	436	18,000	17,500	2,000
Bait Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing	200	256	1,260	1,300	1,000

### Insurance and reinsurance

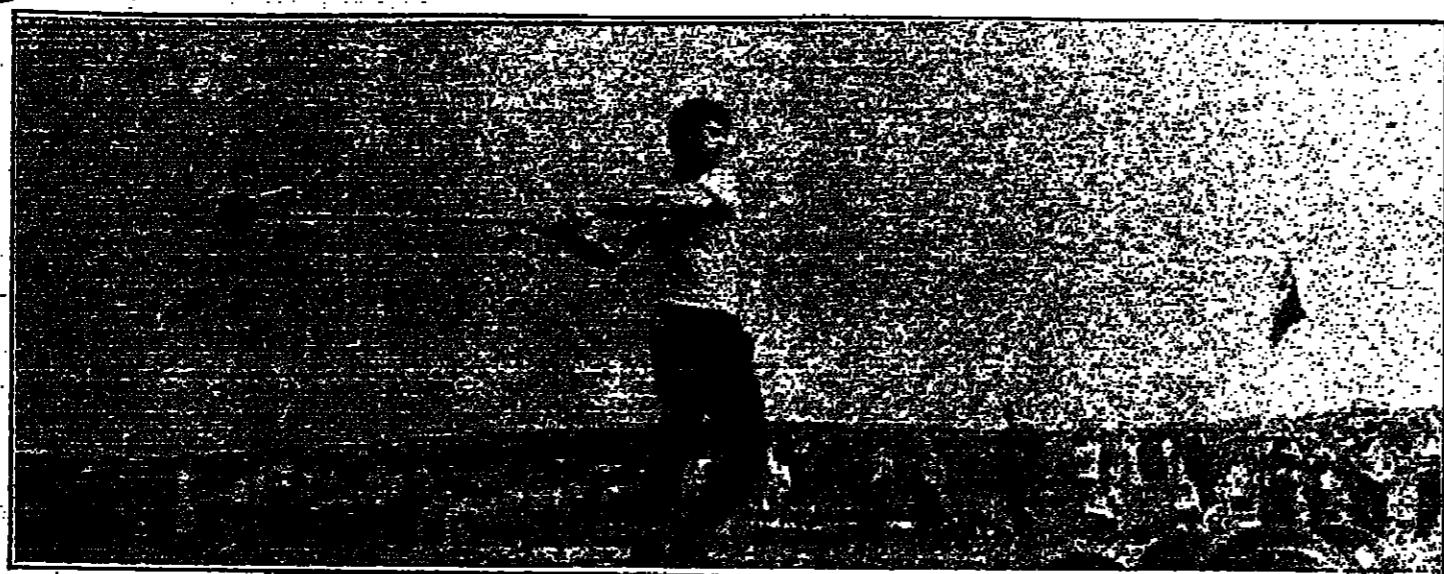
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan French Insurance	95929	281778	2,630	3,010	1,000
REFCO Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Insurance	18838	56654	3,210	3,040	1,000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Philadelphia Insurance	1500	1992	1,320	1,360	1,000
Arab Union International Insurance	1000	1100	1,100	1,100	1,000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
General Arab Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Ahliya Insurance	3500	5210	1,450	1,500	1,000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Insurance	2000	2460	1,220	1,230	1,000

### Services and industries

General Investments	100	125	1,250	1,250	1,000
Imra for Investment and Financial Facilities	2631	2623	0,920	0,930	1,000
Darco for Housing and Investment	181267	147420	0,770	0,820	1,000
Arab Real Estate Investment (Aqaro)	75739	51349	0,670	0,670	1,000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	42700	42407	0,330	0,330	1,000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipment	13267	2123	0,660	0,660	1,000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Tajerco	6950	2523	0,860	0,860	1,000
International Contracting & Investment	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordanian Electric Power	21187	31779	1,460	1,490	1,000
Arab International Hotels	83498	105685	1,280	1,260	1,000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1,000
Uzzied Middle East and Commodore Hotels	—	—	—	—	1,000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	20100	26131	1,310	1,290	1,000
Jordan Press Foundation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Das Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Dairy	9420	10541	1,140	1,110	1,000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing</td					



OCH AGE THE NOO: Scotland's Highland Games opened this week in time-honoured style with tug-of-war (below), putting the shot (top right) and kilts on (top left). In the age of multi-million dollar contracts, drug scandals and ideological conflict on the sports field, the games have retained their traditional pull.



## Highland jinks



### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND CHAR SHARIN

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#### A GEM OF A PLAY

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ J 5 4  
♥ 10 8 7 6  
♦ A K 3  
♣ 8 6 2

**WEST**  
♦ A 10 9 2  
♥ 7 3  
♦ 3  
♦ Q 7 5 4  
♦ K Q 10 3  
♦ J 9 7 5 4

**SOUTH**  
♦ Q 8 6  
♥ ♦ A K Q J 9 5  
♦ J 10 8  
♣ A

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Dbl 2 ♠ 3 ♠  
4 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

When this hand was dealt in a pair tournament, most declarers failed in their heart game. But some found a simple way to get home by disregarding the obvious.

Note North's raise to two hearts over the takeout double. The modern practice when raising is to treat the double as if it didn't exist, and to make a normal raise. With a good deal of the enemy strength marked by the bidding as being in clubs, South's jump to game was a reasonable shot.

West made the normal lead of the

top of her honor sequence, taken by declarer's ace. Most South's drew trumps and then tried the diamond finesse, losing to the queen. As long as East did not get active and return a spade, declarer later had to broach that suit and could not avoid losing three spade tricks—down one.

We introduced this theme in the column a few days ago, in a different guise. The secret here is to ignore the finesse completely. Declarer must give up a possible trick in diamonds in favor of a sure trick in spades or a ruff-and-stuff. Suppose that, after winning the ace of clubs, declarer were to cash a high trump, overtake the nine of trumps in dummy with the ten and then ruff a club high. After returning to dummy with a high diamond to ruff the last club high, declarer continues by cashing the remaining high diamond to see if the queen drops. When the lady does not appear, declarer simply exits with a diamond, and does not care which defender wins the trick.

Whoever is on lead has a choice of losing plays. If the defenders break spades, they can take only two tricks in the suit. If they play any other suit, declarer gets to discard a spade from one hand while ruffing in the other. Either way, South loses only two spades and a diamond.

**COMMONWEALTH DRUG SAMPLES SENT TO AUSTRALIA:** Drug test samples given by athletes during the Commonwealth Games in Auckland next year will be flown daily to Sydney, Australia, for testing, officials said in Adelaide Friday. The Australian Government Analytical Laboratory (AGAL) has won the contract to conduct the drug testing programme at the games scheduled for January 1990. Samples taken immediately after competition will be flown each day to Sydney, where scientists will work through the night to have results ready the next morning. Monitoring the process will be the International Olympic Committee medical chief, Manfred Honike. He will decide whether the Australian lab wins international accreditation. Australia has not had internationally-accredited drug testing facilities since a Brisbane laboratory failed a regular examination two years ago. AGAL will be given temporary accreditation for the duration of the games to allow it to analyse the samples. (AP)

**NGUGI WILL NOT DEFEND WORLD TITLE:** Kenyan John Ngugi, winner of a record four successive world cross country championships, will not defend his title next year. Shortly after winning the 5,000 metres at an athletics meeting between Kenya and Britain in London Friday, Ngugi said he would not compete in next year's championships in Aix-Le-Bains, France. "I will run the 10,000 metres at the Commonwealth Games next year," Ngugi said. "But I will not run in the world cross country championships. I don't want to run the cross country again." Ngugi said he now intended to concentrate on track events with a possible assault next year on the world 10,000 metres record. The Olympic 5,000 champion has not been impressive on the track so far this year but Friday he showed he will be a formidable proposition in the second half of the European season. (R)

**PLAYERS JAILED FOR ASSAULTING REFEREE:** Two Brazilian soccer players were sentenced to brief jail terms in Stockholm Friday for attacking the referee in an amateur tournament. Stockholm district court sentenced Alessandro Arcangeli, 26, of Brazilian club Botafogo, to one month in jail. His team-mate Marcio Thompson, 33, received a two-week sentence. Arcangeli, a businessman, and Thompson, an architect, have been in police custody since July 7 when they knocked referee Kari Grundstrom unconscious after he sent three Botafogo players off the field in a match against Swedish team Spanga in the Stockholm soccer cup. The referee was discharged from hospital after observation. The jail sentences include the time the players have spent in custody, meaning Thompson was free to leave the country while Arcangeli would have to spend another 10 days in jail, court officials said. (R)

**KHAOSAI BATTERS CASTRO:** Thailand's Khaosai Galaxy survived his first knockout in five years as champion to retain his world junior-bantamweight crown when Colombia's Alberto Castro retired after a 10-round battering on Saturday, in Surin, Thailand. Khaosai, making his 11th round defence of the World Boxing Association title, shrugged off his trip to the canvas when Castro caught him with a right to the head in the second round. The Thai bounced back after a mandatory count of eight, pummelling the taller, mobile challenger. Castro failed to take advantage of a cut that opened over the 30-year-old champion's right eye in the sixth round and never found an answer to the Thai southpaw's relentless right leads. The fight was decided in the middle rounds when Khaosai switched his attack to Castro's body, his heavy punches slamming into the Colombian's stomach.

### THE BETTER HALF, By Harris



"Better lose weight, Stanley. Someone thought you were a beanbag chair and offered me \$5 for you."

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Heidi Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

R	Y	J	E	K					
G	R	O	O	F					
W	A	I	R	N					
D	E	S	A	U					

**Answers tomorrow:**

Yesterday's Jumble: COLIC BRAWL MANAGE ABSORB  
Answer: What building that big turned out to be—A BIG "BORE"

**THE SELFISH FARMHAND HAD TROUBLE MILKING THE COW BECAUSE HE HAD NO REGARD FOR THE FEELING OF THIS.**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: COLIC BRAWL MANAGE ABSORB  
Answer: What building that big turned out to be—A BIG "BORE"



### Asia soccer cup in Oman

#### Punjab takes back seat

MUSCAT (AP) — A late rally helped Punjab of Pakistan share honours with Nepal's Katmandu sports club in a 1-1 draw Friday in the 9th Asian club championship group III qualifying round match at the Sultan Qaboos sports complex.

Punjab were one man short when they scored their equaliser in the 85th minute through Zahid Luqman. Luqman tapped home a through pass from the midfield. Punjab striker Muhammad Younas was sent off the field in the 56th minute when he repeated a dangerous foul. Earlier he was warned by the Jordanian referee Hussain Suleiman.

Punjab played a far better game than their previous matches but lacked sharp finishing. Kat-

mandu's superior skill was overshadowed after the first goal in the 10th minute as they fell back on a defensive strategy.

Umesh Pradhan gained in the 10th minute, when he slammed home, past advancing Punjabi keeper Malik Akhtar, a minus pass from Muhammad Younas.

Saturday, Fanja and Sangacar play the last league match at the complex in Baushar to decide the winner. A draw will suffice for Fanja while the Indian champions need a clear victory.

Punjab finished third and Katmandu last in this four team league.

The second round of the championship is in September and the finals in December, with the venues yet to be decided.

### Bubka to take year long leave

MOSCOW (R) — World and Olympic pole vault champion Sergei Bubka is officially taking a year off from competition although he might still take part in some Grand Prix events, Soviet coach Vyacheslav Yufrikov said Friday.

Yufrikov told Reuters Bubka was taking the year off before building up for the European championships and the goodwill games in Seattle in the United States next year.

"This will be a free season for Bubka," Yufrikov said. "He will take part in some competitions of his own choice and these might include some grand prix events."

He said the Soviet number two, Rodion Gataullin, who briefly held the world indoor record last year, would take Bubka's place at next week's European Cup competition in Gateshead, Britain.

"We want to test Gataullin in serious competitions. He will compete at Gateshead, and we will decide on the basis of his performance there if he will take part in the World Cup in Barcelona later in the year," Yufrikov said.

Carney Lansford came through with a bases-loaded single in the bottom of the 11th inning that gave Oakland its first victory in nine extra-inning games this season.

Lansford had been 0-for-7 with the bases this year before singling home the winning run. The Athletics loaded the bases with no cuts against Gene Harris, 1-4.

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California Angels' Jack Howell got three hits and scored three runs, including the game-winner of Caludell Washington's sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth inning at California.

Howell opened the ninth with a single against Donn Pall, 3-2, and moved to third on first baseman Ivan Calderon's throwing error on a sacrifice by Dick Schofield.

Bobby Thigpen relieved and Washington hit a fly ball to left field.

Angels 6, White Sox 5

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Tigers 6, Twins 4

Minnesota's Mike Dyer and Detroit's Kevin Ritz each got their first major-league victories during a doubleheader split at Tiger stadium.

Dyer, 1-2, gave up two earned runs in six innings in winning the second game. Jeff Robinson, 1-2, lost in his first start since coming off the disabled list.

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Roma argue that the option came into effect after July 1 and say Vanenburg has signed a new contract and is expected in Italy early next week.

return from Argentina August 3.

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